Numb. 268.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From January 16. to January 23. 1733, 4.

Continuation of the Debate in the Houſe of Lords, begun in our laſt.

THE D--ke of N--c--le.] My Lords, I ſhould be very glad to agree to the Reduction propoſed, or to any Reduction, if I thought it any way ſafe for us to do ſo; but, we never as yet made any Reduction in our Army, but it encouraged our Enemies both at home and abroad to make Attempts towards diſturbing the Quiet of the Nation; we might perhaps with a leſs Number be able to defeat any Inſurrection that could be made againſt the Government, but then we never could be quiet for any conſiderable Time, the Enemies of the Government would be always forming Plots and Deſigns againſt it; and the only Method for preventing any ſuch, and preſerving Peace among ourſelves, is to keep up ſuch a Number of Regular Forces, as may take away from ſuch Men all Hopes of Succeſs: The Number propoſed is the leaſt that can be thought ſufficient, and if it were much greater than it is, there would be nothing to be feared from it under his preſent Majeſty or any of his illuſtrious Family; which is eſtabliſhed upon the Principles of Liberty, upon the Principles of the Revolution, and it is by ſuch Principles only that they or the Liberties of the Nation can be ſupported; neither can be deſtroyed without involving the other in the ſame Deſtruction; therefore I never can have any Fears of any Number of Forces kept up under his Majeſty or any of his Family. Laſt Year, I obſerved that none of your Lordſhips declared openly againſt keeping up any Number of Forces, or any Army at all; you ſeemed all to agree that it was neceſſary to keep up ſome Regular Forces, yet all thoſe who then appeared for a Reduction, joined together in voting againſt the whole Bill; they were againſt having any Bill at all for the Puniſhment of Mutiny and Deſertion; from whence I muſt conclude that all who were then for a Reduction, choſe rather to have no Mutiny Bill, nor any Regular Army, than not to have that Number reduced which they had propoſed. I do not know, what the noble Lord meant, when he talked of Men's being Drunk with Exceſs of Power; I do not know any Man that is ſo, or that has any Opportunity of being ſo; nor do I know of any Schemes that have been or are to be attempted, that are burthenſome to the People. I have indeed ſome Gueſs at what Scheme the Noble Lord points, but I believe when that Scheme comes before us, it will appear to be agreeable, at leaſt to all the honeſt Part of the People, and beneficial to the Nation in general. If the Gentlemen who are to propoſe it, did not think it ſo, they never would attempt it; but if they are convinced it will tend to the Improvement of Trade and the Revenue, I ſhould think them very weak, if they were intimidated by Clamours raiſed againſt it, by Men whoſe Private Intereſt or Malice has prompted them to oppoſe what they muſt know to be for the Publick Good. It is true, the Publick Tranquility ſeems at preſent pretty ſecure, but the ſame both at home and abroad depends upon ſo many Accidents, that it would be very imprudent in us to make any Reduction this Year. At preſent there are ſome very ſtrong Reaſons for us to be on our Guard; we may perhaps very ſoon have Occaſion for Regular Forces, but I cannot explain myſelf, I beg Leave not to do it; however, I may ſay, that I never will be for a Reduction, unleſs the Publick Tranquility ſhall happen to be in ſuch a State as may be much more certainly depended on than at preſent; it is certain there are two great contending Powers in Europe, between whom there is and will be a perpetual Rivalſhip, ſo that it is impoſſible for us to be in an abſolute cordial Friendſhip with both at one Time; while we keep ourſelves in a good State of Defence at home, we ſhall always be independent of either; but if we ſhould ſtrip ourſelves of our own proper Defence, we muſt then truſt entirely to one of thoſe Powers to defend us againſt the other, by which means we ſhould ſoon be brought into an abſolute Dependence upon one of thoſe Powers, and ſhould be obliged to join in every Meaſure that ſuch

Power

Power could propoſe to us. And as I am convinced that the Number of Regular Forces now propoſed to be kept up, is abſolutely neceſſary for our own proper Defence, at leaſt for this Year I muſt be againſt making any Reduction.

The E--l of S----d.] My Lords, I readily grant there is, and I hope always will be a continual Rivalſhip between the two great contending Powers of Europe; for if ever that Rivalſhip ſhould ceaſe, which it never can but by one of them being ſwallowed up by the other, it would be an unlucky thing for this Nation, as well as all the reſt of Europe; but, are we to keep up a numerous ſtanding Army as long as that Rivalſhip ſhall continue? If ſo, we muſt never think of any Reduction: No, that Rivalſhip has already continued many Ages, yet we have ſupported ourſelves againſt both, without having ever kept up any Standing Army; this new ſort of Defence has been but lately thought on, and never can be a proper Defence for this Nation: The only way we have to ſecure ourſelves at home, to to make ourſelves conſiderable abroad, and to force a Reſpect from both theſe contending Powers, is to do as we have formerly done, to put our whole Truſt in our natural Strength, our Fleet, and the natural Bravery of our Men in general; as long as we truſt to this, and obſerve a Neutrality as to both theſe contending Powers, we ſhall be courted by both; we may fall in ſometimes with the one, and ſometimes with the other, according as may beſt ſuit our own Intereſt and the Circumſtances of Affairs: By ſuch a Management we ſhall always be able to hold the Balance of Europe in our own Hands, and never have Occaſion to court the Friendſhip, or fear the Reſentment of any Power on Earth. But if we begin to purſue contrary Meaſures; if we be always the firſt to enter into Alliances with the Powers of Europe, and the original contracting Parties in moſt Treaties, we thereby give the Power of holding the Ballance of Europe out of our Hands; and the neglecting our Fleet, and our Militia, for the ſake of keeping up a Standing Army, will ſoon render us contemptible to every one of our Neighbours, unleſs we reſolve to keep up a much more numerous Army than what is propoſed by this Bill, and ſuch a Propoſition will, I hope, never be approved of by a Majority of either Houſe of Parliament. A Standing Army and a Military Law has, my Lords, been always inconſiſtent with the Liberties of the People: The Officers and Soldiers under ſuch a Regulation are always obliged to give the moſt implicit Obedience to their Superior Officers; they muſt not enquire whether their Orders be according to Law; if they do, they are guilty of Mutiny, and may be immediately ſhot for any ſuch Diſobedience. The chief Commander of an Army muſt always be veſted with an Arbitrary and Abſolute Power over the Army, and if his Army be numerous, he may eaſily by their Means extend his Power over the whole People of the Country where ſuch an Army is kept up; and therefore, my Lords, in all Countries where the People have any Regard to their Liberties, they ought never to keep up a greater Number of Regular Forces than are abſolutely neceſſary for the Security of the Government, and for the Preſervation of the Country againſt any ſudden Invaſion by a Foreign Enemy. We have the Happineſs to be ſurrounded by the Sea, we know how difficult and expenſive it is to make any Invaſion upon us with any great Body of Men; any ſuch Invaſion we muſt have a timely Warning of, and by having our Militia in good Order, and our Men as they were formerly trained up to Arms and Military Diſcipline, we ſhould always be able to draw, upon any Occaſion, and in any Place within the Iſland, a great Army together, to oppoſe our Enemies, if they ſhould happen to have the good Fortune to eſcape our Fleet at Sea. In our preſent Circumſtances, and conſidering the happy Situation of our Country, I muſt be of Opinion, that 12,000 Men are abundantly ſufficient for all the good Uſes we can have for them, and therefore I ſhall give my Aſſent to the Reduction propoſed.

The D--ke of A---le.] I agree with thoſe Lords who ſay, we ought to truſt to our Fleet; we have good Reaſon to do ſo, and we accordingly do put a great Confidence in our Fleet. It is happy for us that we are ſurrounded with the Sea; for if there were any Communication by Land between our Neighbours and us, inſtead of the ſmall Number of Regular Forces now propoſed, it would be neceſſary for us to keep up at leaſt three times the Number: Let us but conſider the great Armies that are kept on foot by our Neighbours and then we muſt conclude that, if they could invade us by Land, a Regular Army of 60,000 Men would hardly be ſufficient for our Defence; and beſides this, we ſhould be obliged to be at a great Expence in fortifying all our Cities and Towns, to prevent our Country's being over-run by any ſudden Invaſion, or after any unfortunate Battle. Theſe Misfortunes and theſe Charges we are kept free from, by our being ſurrounded by the Sea, and as long as we have a Fleet ſuperior to that of any one of our Neighbours, it is hardly poſſible for them to invade us with any conſiderable Armament; but, My Lords, we are not to truſt entirely to our Fleet for protecting us againſt a ſmall Force; a ſmall Fleet may be ſo ſpeedily prepared, an Invaſion with a ſmall Force may be ſo ſuddenly made, that the Troops may be landed before we have any Account of their Imbarkation; at leaſt ſuch a ſmall Fleet may be got out to Sea, before we have any Account of their Deſign; and if they be once got into the wide Ocean, it is well known how eaſily they may eſcape being met with by our Fleet. If ſuch a thing ſhould happen, if ever a ſmall Number of Regular Forces ſhould be landed, and we had no Regular Forces to oppoſe them at their landing, what would be the Conſequence? Why, we might be ſubdued before

fore we could make any Reſiſtance; for it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the Militia of this or any Country could make any Reſiſtance againſt a Body of Regular and well-diſciplined Veterans; Numbers of Men may be perſonally brave, but if they want Diſcipline, a very numerous Body of Men may be eaſily defeated by a Handful of Regular and Well-diſciplined Soldiers: This we may be convinced of from Hiſtory; this we may ſee, if we but attend to what happens every Day in other Parts of the World. --- I have heard Gentlemen contemn the Spaniſh Armada, which was fitted out in Q. Elizabeth's time againſt this Nation, but in my Opinion, it was lucky for this Country that they never got to Shore; they had 16,000 Veteran and well diſciplined Troops on board, which were to have been reinforced with as many more as ſoon as the Fleet could return to fetch them: I am afraid, if that Armada had not been diſſipated by Storms and Winds, that wiſe Queen would not have found much Safety in her Militia; ſhe would have found even the greateſt Number of them but a very unequal Match for ſuch a Body of well-diſciplined Veterans: And but lately we were in great Danger from the ſame Country; then indeed they did not pretend to be a Match for us at Sea, and for that Reaſon they prepared for an Invaſion upon us with a ſmall Number of Troops, and did it ſo privately and ſo ſpeedily, that they might have been landed before we knew any thing of their Deſign, if their Fleet had not again been diſſipated by the Storms: They had then, 'tis true, but a ſmall Number of Regular Forces, but few as they were, if we had had no regular Forces to have oppoſed them, they would have been ſufficient for the Deſign, conſidering the great Aſſiſtance they would have got from the Diſaffected of our own Men that would have joined them at their Landing; Even notwithſtanding the Regular Forces we then had on Foot, we do not know what would have been the Conſequence of their Landing; it would at leaſt have involved our Country in a Civil War, our Liberties and all that is dear to us would have again been at Stake. Such Deſigns will always be forming againſt us, if we reduce our Army too low, and would probably be the Conſequence of our agreeing to the Reduction propoſed. ----It is certain that every Country muſt have ſomething to truſt to for its Defence, ſome Power to protect it againſt Invaders; if it has not a Regular Army of its own Subjects, there muſt be ſome other ſubſtituted in the room thereof. I have conſidered this Queſtion as much I believe, as any Man ever did; I have converſed with a great many Gentlemen upon the Subject, and I have read, I believe, all that ever was wrote upon the Head: and the Whole, in my Opinion, may be reduced to theſe Three Expedients, which are propoſed in the room of a Standing Army of our own Subjects; to wit, our Fleet, our Militia, or an Army of Foreign Auxiliaries.

As to truſting altogether to our Fleet, Experience ſhews us the Precarioufneſs of ſuch a Dependence; beſides theſe Inſtances, what Danger were we in, in the Year 1708? The Invaſion might very probably have taken Effect, notwithſtanding our Fleet, if the French Commanders had had diſcretionary Orders; but happily for us, they had peremptory Orders to land only at a particular Place, and it not being in their Power to land there, their Orders did not permit them to land at all. In that Country the Cuſtom then was for the King's Council to direct both their Generals and Admirals in every particular Part of their Conduct; a Lady perhaps gave Directions to the General when to fight, and a Secretary of State, who perhaps never ſaw a Ship, gave Orders to their Admiral how to ſail: To this it was we owed our Safety; for by the Orders their Admiral had, he could not well avoid being met with by our Fleet; but this was not the only thing that then ſaved us, that Invaſion might have taken Effect, if it had not been for a Private Pique between two great Ladies at the Court of France, by which their Preparations at Dunkirk were retarded, and their Fleet kept from ſailing ſeveral Weeks, whereby we had Time to fit out that Fleet which prevented their landing at the Place they were ordered to.--Even the happy Revolution is an Inſtance how little a Fleet is to be depended on. K. William in his Way to England came in Sight of the Engliſh Fleet, which was able enough to have fought him; but the Winds were ſo contrary, that it was impoſſible for it to come up with the Dutch; if it had, that glorious Attempt by which we recovered our Liberties, might have been defeated: By this Accident we then recovered our Liberties, but if we ſhould ever reſolve to truſt entirely to our Fleet, the ſame Accident may hereafter be the Cauſe of our loſing them.

The Second Expedient propoſed in the room of a Standing Army, is the Militia: Now conſidering the preſent State of our Militia, I believe it will not be pretended we can truſt to them; I confeſs, the Militia of a Country may be brought under ſuch exact Diſcipline, as to make them almoſt equal to any Regular Troops; but ſuch a Thing is not to be done in this Country: We now ſee how much Grumbling is occaſioned by the Militia's being called out to exerciſe but once a Year, and from thence we may judge what would be the conſequence if they were to be called out once or twice a Week, which would be abſolutely neceſſary to keep them ſo well-diſciplined as to be depended on for immediate Service. I have often heard it inſiſted on, that the keeping up a Standing Army raiſes Diſaffection to the Government; this I cannot agree with, but from what I daily ſee, I muſt conclude, that the laying the whole Militia of the Kingdom under the Neceſſity of marching out to exerciſe once or twice a Week, would raiſe a moſt terrible Diſaffection againſt the Government; and the more terrible, becauſe the Diſaffected would not only have Arms in their Hands, but would have ſome ſort of Skill in uſing them.

I have ſeen a great many Projects for keeping our Militia under a good Diſcipline, but all in my Opinion, Impracticable, Ineffectual or, much

more

more Expensive to the Publick than the Regular Army now kept up. But, My Lords, supposing the Militia could be kept under exact Discipline, is a Soldier in a Red Coat more dangerous to our Liberties than a Soldier in a Black, a Blue or a a White Coat? I can see nothing more terrible in Red than in any other Colour, nor can I think an Army in Red more dangerous to our Liberties than an Army in Black; nay the latter may be the most dangerous of the two; they have certainly done much more Mischief to Mankind, and to this Country in particular. As to the Power of the King, it is the same over the Militia as over a Standing Army; he has an absolute Command, names all the Officers, and if he were to make any Attempts upon our Liberties, might as easily model the the Militia, as the Army.

[The Remainder of this *Speech* in our next.]

In Praise of VIRTUE.

VIrtue, thou ornament of human life,
That crowns the Virgin and adorns the Wife,
From thy blest treasure of contentments flow
All the true blessings we enjoy below;
Those sweet delights, which in thy bosom dwell,
Rise up in springs, and into rivers swell;
Which know no ebb, or storm, but free from noise
Flow calmly in a constant tide of joys;
Thou bring'st contentment to the meanest birth,
And givest us a taste of heav'n on earth:
From whence, thro' crystal innocence, we see
A pleasing prospect of eternity.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Monday and Wednesday this Week were published at the Court-House, three Acts made this Sitting of Assembly, *viz.* The Act to prevent the Exportation of Flour not merchantable; An Act confirming the Repeal of divers Acts: and the Excise Act. The Assembly is adjourn'd to the 12th of August next.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards. None.

Entred Out.

Ship Vigor, William Annis, for Porto Port.

Cleared, None.

Advertisements.

RUN *away on the* 23*d Instant from* Ralph Lees, *Taylor, an Irish Servant Lad named* William Dryskyl, *by Trade a Taylor, about* 17 *Years of Age, has a large Dent on his right Cheek, took with him an old grey Kersey Jacket, light-colour'd cloth Breeches pretty much worn, and white dimity Breeches, two Pair of Stockins, one white, the other cinnamon colour; and a Felt Hat. Whoever secures the said Boy, so that his Master may have him again, shall have* Thirty Shillings *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by* Ralph Lees.

Philadelphia, January 24. 1733, 4.

Just Published,

THE LAWS of the Province of New-Jersey, which were enacted the last Sessions of Assembly. Printed and sold by B. Franklin.

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalters, Psalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Mony, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to save Bail harmless, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promisory Notes, &c. all the Blanks in the most authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had of the Publisher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reasonable Rates.

Just Published:

THE INDIAN TALE, interpreted and told in English Verse.

---- *Multum ille & terris jactatus & alto.* Virg.

Printed and sold by B. Franklin, Price Sixpence.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Byles, *late of the City of* Philadelphia, *deceas'd, are hereby notified to come and pay their respective Debts to* Samual Byles, *Administrator to the said Estate, or to* Evan Morgan, *in Market-street, who is Trustee and Attorney for the said* Samuel Byles. *And all Persons who have any just Demands on the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the said Administrator, or* Evan Morgan *aforesaid, in order to have them adjusted and satisfied.* Jan. 7. 1733.

JOHN FROST, *Staymaker, late Servant to Evan Morgan, now liveth in* Secondstreet, *over against Doctor* Hooper's, *in Copartnership with* Thomas Carter, *where all sorts of* Stays *and* Coats *are made after the best manner.*

A BOY about four Years of Age to be *bound out till he is Twenty one; and a likely young Woman's Time to be disposed of, for between two and three years, by* Thomas Parry, *and* Isaac Williams, *Overseers of the Poor for the City of* Philadelphia.

To be SOLD

THREE Hundred Acres of Land in Haverford *Township*, Chester *County*, 60 *Acres cleared, good Meadowing, a House and New Barn, and good Orchard Enquire of* Rice Price, *of* Merion, *and know further.*

ANY Persons capable of undertaking and performing the Office of Cording of Wood brought into the City of *Philadelphia*, by Land or Water, are desired to apply to the Mayor, by whom they may be informed of the Conditions of that Office, in order to be presented to the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City for their Approbation of such Persons.

Philadelphia, Decemb. 22. 1733. *Thomas Griffitts*, Mayor

THIS is further to give Notice, That any Person dispos'd and capable to take Charge of the Publick Alms-house belonging to the said City, and the Poor who are to be lodged and entertained there, are desired to apply to the Mayor with their Proposals, that the same may be laid before the Council for their Consideration. *Thomas Griffitts*, Mayor.

Philadelphia, Decemb. 22. 1733.

To be Sold

BY *John Parsons*, a very good new brick House well finish'd, thirty foot Front, two Story high, besides a very large Cellar, and Garret, a good new Brick Kitchen, Stable, and a large Garden. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply themselves the aforesaid *John Parsons* and know further.

N. B. The aforesaid House stands very commodiously in the Market-street in the Town of *Burlington* in New-Jersey, very convenient for any Publick Business.

Prov. of Pennsilvania, *ss.* WHEREAS by publick Notice given early last Spring, all Persons within the said Province that were indebted to the Hon. the Proprietaries, were required to pay the same; for which Purpose certain Days were appointed in the month of *March*, and Attendance duly given by the Receiver-General: But notwithstanding, the Persons concerned have neglected to come in and pay off the same. These are therefore to give further Notice, that the said Rec. General has appointed to attend at his House in *Philadelphia*, from the Date hereof, until the last Day of the Month called *February* next ensuing; within which Time all Persons concern'd as aforesaid, are required to make Payment accordingly; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Philadelphia, the 12th of *Decem.* 1733.

A Choice parcel of large Iron Hoops to be sold. Enquire at the Widow Gordon's in Front-street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.